Vorktown.

One hundred years ago, the eyes of a few States along the Atlantic seaboard were turned anxiously toward "Little York," a small town situated on the curve of York river just above where its white current mingles with the green waters of Chesapeake bay. There was being fought the death struggle between Great Britain and her revolutionary colonies-between the Old and the

Affairs had assumed a gloomy aspect. The army of the South had been de-feated and driven back into Virginia barely escaping annihilation by forced marches, and by the successful passage of the deep rivers which intersect the country through which it retreated; Virginia, the backbone of the Revolution, had been swept by two invasions; and Cornwallis with his victorious army was marching triumphantly through her borders, trying by every means he could devise to bring his only opponent, a young French officer, to an Had "the boy" proved as reckless as the British commander believed him, the end would have come before De Grasse with his fleet anchored in the Chesapeake. He was no boy in the art of war, however, and at length Cornwellis, wearied of trying to catch him retired to York, and intrenching himself, awaited reinforcements from the North. Just at this time, Providence directed the French admiral to the Virginia coast, and the American general, finding himself suddenly possessed of a force such as he had never hoped for in his wildest dreams, and knowing that he could count on the new rein forcements for only a few weeks, deter mined to put his fate to the touch, and win if possible by a coup de main. With this end in view he withdrew from New York, and came down to Jersey as if to get near his ovens, a move which the British commander, who knew that a good meal was a sufficient inducement to carry the hungry American troops farther than that, and did not suspect the ulterior object until he learned that Washington was well on his way to Virginia. In the last days of September the colonial general arrived before York and threw the die. Before the end of three weeks the British troops marched out with cased colors, prisoners of war. The details of the surrender included an act of poetic retribution. When General Lincoln had, not long before, surrendered at Charleston to Cornwallis, the British marquis appointed an inferior officer to receive his sword; this affront General Washington now properly avenged by appointing General Lincoln

to receive Cornwallis' sword. When the British prime minister re ceived intelligence of the surrender, he threw up his hands, exclaiming: "My God! it is all over!" And it was all over-America was free .- Scribner.

### Incidents of the Michigan Forest Fires.

The scene was more terrible than anything often known. The wind increased so as in some places to destroy buildings and actually take people off their feet, and those who saw it describe the rush of the conflagration as a hurricane of flame, and say that the very air seemed to be on fire. At the village of Bad Ax, where the Huron county buildings were, it began to grow dark in the forencon from smoke, and in a few hours the pitchy blackness was like that of a close cellar, so that it was impossible to see a foot. It was known that there were fires three miles south, but there was no thought of danger until suddenly there came a lurid glare, the flame and wind immediately followed, and in thirty minutes fifty-three of the fifty-five buildings in the place were in to her as a memorial of the work of her ashes. The court house was of brick, covered with slate, and there people went for protection. The building escaped destruction, and those within it were saved, although they suffered badly from heat. There were no lives lost here, but this was exceptional good fortune. Reports from some places are too horrible to read. Num bers of people flying from death were overtaken, and died in the roads, some perished miserably in wells and other places, where they had sought safety, and in their flight a few women were taken with the pangs of childbirth.

Everywhere it is a sickening story of suffering and of roasting human flesh

in every conceivable way. In some places the heat was almost incredibly intense, and the smoke was everywhere unendurable and caused many deaths by suffocation. The work of destruction was very uneven. Some towns in the district escaped with a loss which seems trifling, while in others apparently no more exposed there are but a few scattering buildings left. The same was dle-light, before the first peep of day. true of the villages, some strangely es caping, while others were strangely destroyed. In some fields the grass roots and it is said the soil itself are burned so that it is impossible to tell drinking water are constantly kept in whether the land was plowed or not, while in others near at hand crops of grain are left in the shock untouched. A remarkable thing in the story of the calamity is the presence of mind that pickers are parts of the annual problem was everywhere shown. The people of the hop harvest. In one farm vis were accustomed to danger from fire, ited forty-four beds were crowded into many of them had been through the the "women's room," and an equal similar experience of 1872, and there were fewer lives lost than might have men. been expected. There seems to have been but little panic and few threw York, as the harvest nears its close, their lives away. Nearly all sought to look like a limitess Indian encamppreserve themselves and property intelligently, to have done about the best stacked after picking in a manner that was possible and very much better closely resembling the frame of an than could have been expected. Do- aboriginal wigwam, and it is a singular mestic animals and fowls nearly all perished, and it is noted that they died in groups each with its kind-rarely did the Oneidas of olden time frequented cows, horses or chickens die alone, but as they raised their cone-shaped habiall sought the companionship of their tations of those early days. kind. Great numbers of birds and in-

Spontaneous Forests.

A writer in a West Virginia pape combats the opinion, held by many ar fully bowing vines that are luxuriant boriculturists, that an open country is with fat green cones. String yards are never converted into a forest through increasing in popularity in the New the operation of natural causes, and, as establishing the fact that such change does sometimes occur, brings forward the case of the Shenandoah Valley. When first settled, about 160 years ago, it was an open prairie-like region covered with tall grass, on which fed herds of deer, buffalo, elk, etc., and having no From the box to the bale is a critical timber, except on ridgy portions of it; transition for the hop, and the most suc-but in consequence of its settlement, cessful growers have now learned to the annual fires were prevented, and trees sprang up almost as thickly and regularly as if seed had been planted. the surface with hard wood trees of su- of the day transport them to the curingperior excellence. These facts would also seem to substantiate the theory that the treeless character of the prairies of the West is due to the annual burning of the grass by the Indians.

The hop sacks, on arrival from the field, are emptied into the lattice-floored chamber of the hop kiln, and spread to the depth of ten inches. A wood or coal stove in the apartment be-ket as their only covering.

HOPS.

Hop Fields of Central New York-How Hops are Gathered. The first crop of hops raised in America was grown by James D. Cooledge in the town of Madison, New York, in 1808, who collected for his hopfield what roots could be spared from single hills in his neighbors' gar-With these home-grown hops he supplied local breweries; and in 1816 Mr. Cooledge had progressed so far and so profitably that he took a crop to New York city for sale. His neighbor. Solomon Root, in 1817 followed him in the enterprise, and s ld his first crop of two tons for \$1,000 per ton. Then every farmer thereabouts that could get a few roots was ambitious to have a hopfield; and from this beginning the or New York has come to be known as the "Kent of America," because of its flourishing hop gardens. Though hops are now raised in a somewhat fitful manner in other counties of the State, and in all but three of the States and Territories of the Union, yet the New York counties mentioned have in recent years raised more than all the rest of the United States; and New York may fairly be called the hop-growing State; for in 1870, when the entire crop of the country was 25,456,669 pounds, she raised 17,558,681 pounds within her own limits.

Hops are used in domestic breadmaking, by druggists, and by bakers and distillers for yeast; but their chief market is among brewers of beer. The brewers use from one and a quarter to three pounds of hops to a barrel of beer, according as a "light" or "heavy" beer is sought. English brewers "hop" their beer more heavily than American. Every bale of hops will on the average "hop" a hundred barrels of beer. The official records of the internal revenue department declare that in the year previous to June 1, 1880, 13,347,110 barrels of beer were consumed in the United States. This home consumption of a beverage requiring annually over 133,000 bales of hops in its manufacture, coupled with the usual demands of the Euglish market, shows that American hop-culture may now be fairly rated among the established industries of the country.

In late years the hop harvest in Central New York begins about the 20th of August, and the problem of harvesting is one of the most serious that confronts the extensive hep-grower. Every available man, woman and child that can pull a cluster of hops from a vine is summoned from the cities and villages surrounding the hop districts; hence for many of the working classes in the inland cities of New York the annual hop harvest becomes their vacation time, the Saratoga of their recreations, for the aroma rising from the hop is a health-giving tonic to the human system, that for the health-seeker will compare favorably with the tonic waters of our popular American spa. The average price now paid in the section about Waterville, New York, is fifty cents per box of seven bushels, or thirtyfive cents and board. The National bank of Waterville in 1880 paid out \$100,000 to hop-pickers at the end of the hop harvest. One man and wife who picked eleven boxes per day stood at the head in last year's harvest. The average is perhaps three boxes per day for each picker, and the harvest lasts nearly a mouth. One diligent old woman of Brookfield, New York, once earned alone \$100 in hop harvest, and the name "Old Hundred" still clings deft fingers.

Waterville-a village of some two thousand inhabitants, situated in the extreme southern part of Oneida county —is from its position the hop center of Central New York. Thither flock the agents of the great breweries of the country; here swarm, soon after hop harvest, the hop exporters and commission men of the metropolis; and here live a vast number of extensive hopgrowers- farmers whose capital, acjuired in hop-culture, has raised them to a plane in the business where they can both control large farms and act as commission dealers in the commodity.

The rush for meals is always a notable feature of a day is the hop fields, for hop-hunger is proverbial. What the ozone of the sea air is to the inhabitant of the rural districts, or the bracing atmosphere of the north woods is to the dweller in the metropolis, the appetiz ing hop fields are to many a dyspeptic among the hop-pickers. On the large farms breakfast is often served by can-The call to dinner comes at 11 o'clock, and supper at five, and in some fields the hungry humanity waits till after dark for the evening meal. Barrels of the large fields for the convenience of

the pickers. Not only the catering but the sleeping arrangements for so many hop-

The hop sections of Central New coincidence that these wigwam-studded hopfields are the very grounds which

Some hop-growers, instead of using sects took their way to the lake, and, overcome by the smoke no doubt, died and were found floating on the surface.

Correspondence Springfield Republican.

Exercise Springfield Republican.

Exercise Springfield Republican. strung yards, present a truly beautiful sight when heavily laden with grace-York hop gardens, and English growers favorably speak of this method as the 'American plan." There is in it a considerable saving of expense in the 1tem

transition for the hop, and the most sucpay the best attention to the curing trees sprang up almost as thickly and processes. A box-tender, responding to the cry of "Hop sack" from the picker, carefully rolls the green picked hops the farmers, cover now a large part of into sacks, and hop wagons at the close

low creates a strongly heated current of air, that rises through the hops, drying out the moisture in its passage to the Springfield (Mass.) Resulting assets cowl. Fumes of sulphur are introduced at the same time from below to bleach the hop, that it may better suit the eye of a purchaser, and sulphur does not injure the active principle of the hop, except when used in excess. The hopdrier cures at night the hops that have been picked during the day. On some farms as many as five kilns are in service

contemporaneously during a night. When the hops have been spread in the drying chambers, the hop-drier lights his fire below, and watches the increasing temperature and all the thermometer changes, the draughts below and the escapes above, with the vigilance of an engineer of an express train with by the restaurant sipping their coffe hand on the lever, for a "scorch" or a "smudge" will utterly ruin the hop sample. In some parts of Germany hops are wholly sun-dried, but such curing would not do in American hopculture. After being kitn-dried, hops are spread in the store-rooms, where natural currents of air through opposite windows complete the drying process, when the baling begins. A bale of hops is one and a half feet high, two and a half feet broad, and four and a half feet long, weighing from 180 to 200 pounds. They are now commonly pressed into this bale by a lever press, though formerly they were stamped in by two men. The old method necessarily injured somewhat the hops by its clumsy

grinding process. Hops may safely be classed as one of the most peculiar and interesting of American crops, and withal most profitable, where they can be raised so as to secure large yields, as in Central New York. Their culture calls for the most intelligent study on the part of American growers,—Harper's Weekly.

### A Wedding in Wyoming.

Camping near the town, we secured our stock and then went in. Entering the leading store, I introduced myself to Mr. Stiles, one of the proprietors and the postmaster.

"It is now half-past 2, and at 8 there's to be a wedding down the street at Jonas Burton's. Old Jonas is a rough old coon that we elected justice of the peace about a month ago, and, as this will behis first attempt at marriage, I think we will see some fun. Come and go down with me."

We went to the old 'squire's cabin. We found him poring over a large vol-ume of the statutes of Wyoming, sweat ing like a horse and looking terribly anxious. After greeting us he said:

"Stiles, the galoots thet got up these yer laws hadn't gumption enough to last 'em over night. I've run through the blamed book a half a dozen times, an' can't find a dod blasted word about metermony, or how the hitchin' process is proceeded with. I've just got ter put the clamps on this couple, hit or miss,an' ef I don't yoke 'em up legal I can't help it."

"Oh," said Stiles, "just do the best you can. Any kind of a ceremony will do in this country, for people 'll never question the legality of the thing. I'll post you as well as I can."

Stiles then explained to him about how he should proceed, and the old man finally thought he could worry through in tolerable shape. Ere long the couple appeared, followed by a crowd of the citizens of the camp. The candidates stood up before the squire, who began:

"Feller citizens, this 'var man an' this 'yar woman have appeared before the court to be hitched in the legal bands of wedlock. If any galoot in the mob knows of anything that mout block the game of tuk to a higher court let | relative in a Wisconsin town, and when jaw to himself now and forevermore. All in favor o' me perceedin' as orthor-ized by the law, say 'I.'"

Everybody said " I." "Contary, 'no.'"

Nobody said "no."

"The motion's carried unan'mously, an' the court rules that thar hain't nothin' to pervent the tryin' of the case. Grip yer fins."

The candidates joined hands. "Amos Peabody, do you solemnly swa'ar that ye'll freeze to 'Mandy furever an' ever? That ye'll love 'er an' pervide fur 'er an' treat 'er squar an' white, accordin' to govern sich cases in the laws of the United States, so help yer God?"

"Yaas, sir; I do, sir." "That fixes your end o' the bargain. Mandy Thomas, do you solemnly swa'ar that ye'll hang on to Amos for all comin' time, that you'll nuss him in sickness an' be squar' to him in well-ness, that ye'll always be to him a good, swa'ar this, so help yer God?"

"I swa'ar I will." "Then by the power in me vested as justice o' the peace, in an' fur this precinct, I pronounce you, Amos Peabody, husband, an' you, 'Mandy Thomas, wife, and legalize ye to remain as sich now an' furevermore, an' ye'll stand committed till the fees an' costs in the case be paid in full, an' may God have mercy on your soul an' bless this union with his heftiest blessin's."

The fees and costs were adjusted. and, after receiving the congratulations of the assembly, the newly made husband and wife departed for their cabin up the creek .- Oil City Derrick,

The Mississippi and Tributaries.

A pamphlet on the Mississippi river and its tributaries gives the following statement of the mileage of the navigable portion of each of the following named rivers above its mouth: Missouri, 3,129; Mississippi, 2,161; Ohio, 1,021; Red, 986; Arkansas, 884; White, 779; Tennessee, 889; Cumberland, 900; Yellowstone, 474; Ouachita, 383; Wabash, 365; Allegheny, 325; Osage, 363; Minnesota, 295; Sunflower, 271; Illinois, 270, Yazco, 226; Black (Ark), 112; Green, 200; St. Francis, 180; Tallahatchie, 175; Wisconsin, 160; Deer Creek, 116; Tensas, 119; Monongahela, 110; Kentucky, 105; Bartholomew, 100; Kanawha, 94; Muskingum, 94; Chippe-wa, 90; Iowa, 80; Big Hatchie, 75; St. Croix, 65; Rock, 65; Black (La.), 61; Macon, 60; Bœuf, 53; Big Horn, 50; Clinton, 50; Little Red, 49; Big Cypress and Lake, 44; Big Black, 35 Dauchitte, 33. Total number of rivers, 33; total number of miles of navigation at present, 15,710.

Dalrymple, the great Northwestern farmer, is said to be more used to the pen than he is to the plow. His hands are soft as those of a girl. There is none of the "horny-fisted" about him.

A letter from Baden Baden to the Springfield (Mass.) Republican says Three weeks ago the empress of Germany with a retinue of servants came to Baden, and a week later the emperor with his suite and the whole German court arrived from Berlin. The royal household, the court included, occupy the Hotel Mesmer, which the proprietor retains exclusively for his royal guests during their stay. This hotel is only separated from the Conversationhaus and the beautiful grounds where the visitors promenade every afternoon and evening by a very narrow street. Persons promenading back and forth, listening to the delightful music from the fine band in the kiosk, or sitting -as it goes and returns from its rides and walks. The empress, whose seven tieth birthday was celebrated this week carries the weight of so many years gracefully, and without giving evi-dence of such an advanced age. To see her out every morning taking her "constitutional," and walking so briskly that her maid and footman in livery have to walk sharp to keep pace with her, it is hard to realize that she has seen threescore and ten years. Her majesty is a devoted church

woman. During her stay at Baden she attends regularly every Sunday the little English church, and joins in the service like any other stray visitor that might enter the house of worship. She times her arrival so as to be present just as services are to commence. She rides to church in a close, handsome, not overexpensive carriage, drawn by two elegant, coal-black horses with silvermounted harness. The coachman and footman are in livery, and the stout, plain-looking German woman, plainly dressed, who rices with her majesty inside, is, I suppose, one of the ladies in waiting, or "maids of honor." At the church door one of the wardens, Mr. Oakes, of New York, stands ready to receive her, and escorts her to her seat, which is directly in front of the chancel. Last Sunday I happened to have a seat directly behind her majesty, and, of course, but could observe all her movements, what she wore, etc. If I had the peculiar talent of some female writers I would undertake to describe her dress, but I forbear.

It was so very plain and inexpensive, and at the same time so sensible and appropriate for church-going, that I know the fashicnable world, which would expect an empress' dress to be sparkling with diamonds and covered with the richest of laces, would be disappointed. All of her dress that was visible-her straw hat with a single ostrich plume, her silk and mantle with modest and inexpensive trimmingscost altogether not more than some of the very fashionable and expensive hats worn by some of the very fashionable ladies in some of the very fashionable American churches. The moment her majesty got fairly seated she searched in the depths of her pocket and drew out her purse, from which she extracted ten-mark gold piece (\$2.50), and carefully placed it on the railing in front of her. This was to be ready for the contribution box, and she evidently adhered to the old motto, "Pay as you go." She then found her place in the prayer book, responded throughout the service in good English, and joined in singing the hymns, etc. And she wore no spectacles, either.

### A Busy Man.

A Milwaukee man while in Chicago recently sent a bouquet of flowers to a him now toot his bazoo or else keep his he heard from them they had arrived four days after being shipped, wilted and dead. He was mad, and in talking it over with a railroad man, the railroader said: "You must not expect too much of an express agent. Now that bouquet has to pass — Junction, and I know the express agent there. He is the depot agent, express agent, keeps a restaurant, is postmaster, acts as switch-man, helps unload ireight, checks baggage, keeps a store, works a team on the road, drives passengers to adjoining towns, is sexton in a church, buys country produce, keeps the hay scales, runs the caucuses of both political parties, the rules an' regulations sot down to goes out shooting chickens with bummers, keeps a pool table, has a mill for grinding sugar cane, and runs a hop yard, besides helping his wife run a millinery store. Now, a man that has as much business as that ought to be excused for letting a bouquet remain in the express office a week or ten days.' The man who sent the bouquet said, ness, that ye'll always be to him a good, true, honest, up an'-up wife under the penalties prescribed by the laws for the punishment for such a first property of the laws for the punishment for the punis punishment for such offenses; do you he might have spoken in the heat of debate. What the country wants is a diversity of industries.—Peck's Sun,

### The Oldest of Mummies.

Among the royal mummies the oldes is King Raskenen, one of the latest monatchs of the seventeenth dynasty. According to Marlette, this dynasty ended B. C. 1703. As Raskenen was not the last of this line, we shall not be far out of the way in oaying that his mummy, with its fine linen shroud and its three carved cases fitting together like a nest of boxes, is about 3,700 years old. Four hundred years before the Israelites crossed the Red sea this monarch ruled in Thebes. Nearly all that we know of the doings of humanity upon the earth has taken place since he was oiled and perfumed and laid away in his painted boxes. Yet we can touch his hands to-day and look into his face and read his history written all over his coffin. | New York Tribune,

### Art and Oil.

The Norfolk Virginian, of January 16, 1881, refers to the remarkable cure effected by St. Jacobs Oil in the case of Professor Cromwell-known the country over for his magnificent art illustrations-who had suffered excruciating torments from rheumatism, until he tried the Oil, whose effects he says were magical.

Mrs. Julia Van Estep, of Forrestville, Va , is ninety-one years of age, and has an army of descendants. She is the mother of twelve children, nine sons and three daughters; the grandmother of eighty-six children, the great-grand-mother of 146 children, the great-grand-grandmother of ten children—254 souls in all.

(Rural New Yorker.) The best people will vote for the best man every time. And we judge by the number of the St. Jacobs Oil constitnency, that it is the best remedy for the rheumatism known. Professor Tice, of St. Louis, among others, says so.

A run in the pasture at night will be beneficial for a working team.

Not so fast, my friend; for if you would see the strong, heatthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say, "Truth, glorious truth." See "Truths" in another

The lily of the Scriptures, according to the best authority, was the purple iris, the fleur de lis, a plant considered sacred to the Virgin Mary.

No Woman Need Suffer When Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure can be so easily obtained and so safely used. Josie Mansfield is said to be keeping a gambling house in Parls.

Ask Druggists for "Hough on Hats;" It clears out rate, mice, roaches, files, bbd-bugs. 15c. The only natural hair renewer is Canpoling a deodorized extract of petroleum, prepared with-out distillation or rectification with acids or alka-lies, containing no mineral or other poisons, and as clear and pure as spring water.

RESCUED FROM DEATH. William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: 7th the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lung's followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and fesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hold in my lung as big as a half-dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a triend told me of Dn. William Hall's Balsam from the Lungs. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hopling every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take Dn. William Hall's Balsam, and be convinced that consumerion can be council. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness. ken since my sickness.

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To CURE Croup, Spasms, Diarrhoza, Dysentery and Sea Siekness, taken internally, and GUARANTEED berfeetly harmless; also externally, Cuts, Bruises, Direnic Rheumatism, Old Sores, Pains in the limbs, back and chest, Such a remedy is Da. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.

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### THE MARKETS.

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	NEW YORK.	201 (27)	200	P
Beef Cattle-Mo		9 @	1134	
Calves-Good to	Prime Veals	5 (0)	81/4	1
Sheep		4 @	536	1:
Lambs		5 (6)	7	1
Hogs-Live		51/200	7	н
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 Corn—State Yellow
 74
 66

 Oats—Mixed
 45
 65

 Butter—Creamery Extra Pa
 35
 65

 Cheese—New York Full Cream
 133,66

 Petroleum—Crude
 61,66

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 73,62

## Vegetine.

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No better remedy in the whole materia medica has et been compounded for the relief and cure of emalo Complaints, of the ordinary kind, than EGERTIE. It seems to act in these cases with un-conted certainty, and never fails to give a new and healthful tone to the female organs, to remove relaxed debility and unhealthy secretions, and restore
a healthful vigor and elasticity. One of the most
common of these complaints is Leucorrhoa or
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womb, or even by general debility. For all these
complaints, and when danger begins to threaten
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not yet to be discovered, but is already known, and
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been the custom to prescribe nauscating and uncertain remedies in place of what is pleasant, efficacious
and cheap. Try Veatties, and do not doubt its power
to carry you safely through danger and disease. calthful tone to the female organs, to remove re-

A Splendid Medicine --- Heart and Kidney Disease, Female Weakness

H. R. STEVENS, Boston—Dear Sir: I was afflicted with Heart and Kidney Disease, and other Female Weaknesses, and doctored with several physicians and after taking two bottles I was completely cured, and have been a healthy woman ever since, although I am in my 66th year. I do heartily recommend it as a splendid medicine to all afflicted as I have been and I bless the day that it fell into my hands.

MIS, MARIA HOBSON.

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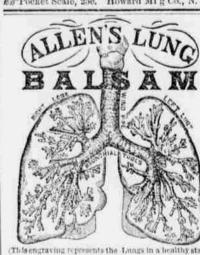
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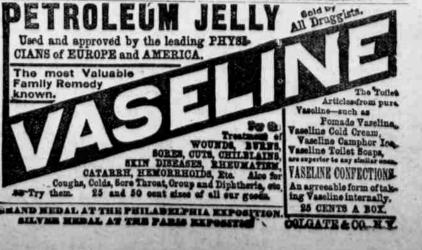
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